# CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

# VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

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## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### WEST CAMBRIDGE.

This town was formerly known by the name of Menotomy, but in 1807 it was incorporated by the name of West Cambridge. It is one of the beautiful little towns that lie just near enough to the city for an inhabitant company or retirement at pleasure. Most of the surface is level, but at the north there are rough and wooded hills that answer a very good purpose in producing fuel and timber. Some of these hills lie sloping to the east, and the east, and their sides are cultivated in the best manner for the production of market vegetables—and the gardeners of West Cambridge now send to market as early vegetables, if not the earliest that are proposed for sale in Boston.

The soil about the centre of the town is much of it quite light and sandy, yet being well cultivated it is productive, and produce upon it is always earlier than upon more clayey grounds. Mr. Pierce has a very productive garden, consisting of many acres of this light soil, which a few years ago, bore nothing but white oak.

He had last year one bed of strawberries, consisting of an acre of this light land, and his crop looked finely.—He did not use a large quantity of manure, but he covered the whole ground with sea-weed, saving only room enough for the vines to peep through.—The sea-weed answered various purposes—it checked evaporation—preserved the strength of the manure—kept the berries off the ground—made a clean bed for the children to sit on while picking them—prevented the growth of weeds—and finally became manure for the next year's crop.

No man should attempt to raise strawberries without covering his ground with straw or litter of some kind or other. Mr. Pierce has low wet land also, on which he is cultivating strawberries of another kind, which are thought to flourish best on low land.

We are much inclined to think, without possessing to have much experience in the business, that an acre of strawberries may be cultivated with less labor, and would require less manure by one half, than two acres of corn. The corn from two acres, labor and all, cannot be estimated at so much as one hundred dollars—but one acre of strawberries has often brought more than five hundred dollars in the market. The usual price given to children for picking is two cents a quart.

At the southerly part of the town we find flat interval fields of great extent—many of these are kept in pasture, but this is not the use for which they are best adapted—they make the poorest pastures in the country, yet no lands are superior to them for English mowing. Some acres here lie too low for the plough to be used at present, but when they are once brought into English mowing, there will be no difficulty in introducing the plough, to invert the sod as often as it may be necessary.

West Cambridge has a handsome village, through which runs a wide street, well lined with trees, gardens, and shrubbery. The dwelling houses with their wide front yards make a very neat appearance; and the traveller as he passes, cannot but admire the seeming comfort and independence enjoyed by the inhabitants. Roxbury and Brookline were once the principal gardens from which Boston was supplied, but as the city grows larger, more gardening in the vicinity is required, and West Cambridge promises to be a successful rival, and to carry the palm in gardening. If it makes as much progress for a few years to come as it has in the twenty which are past, we may pronounce it the garden of Massachusetts.

There are not less than three churches here—one Congregational—one Universalist—and one Baptist. The manufactures are considerable—in 1837, 500 pairs of boots, and 31,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured—valued at $25,400. There were two mills for pulverizing drugs, medicines, and dye-stuffs; capital invested, $24,000—value of manufacture, $200,000—one dying and calico printing manufactory; hands employed, 44; value of production, $40,000. Value of saws manufactured, $30,000—value of chairs, and cabinet ware manufactured, $10,000.—There was also a card manufactory, and a turning and sawing mill. Population, 1,108.

This town is seven miles west of Boston, and the roads leading to that city are wide and excellent. Citizens, who are fond of seeing a rural, but not a wild retreat—a level and well cultivated country—go, take a walk, or a ride, to the town of West Cambridge.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### TREES.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—Some forty years since, Mr. Samuel Sparhawk of this town had on his farm a large pine swamp. He purchased half a bushel of chestnuts and planted within (or near to) the same. I have been assured they grew up the ensuing season; whether they were planted in autumn or spring I know not. But he died soon afterwards and his heirs or others in possession of the land cut down all the fine timber and converted the land to mowing. I am told that Mr. ——— Kenrick of Newton raised many of those trees in the same way. I incline to believe he planted the nuts in April or May, as then more likely to germinate generally. I suppose in the county of Middlesex all the lands whereon white birches grow the chestnut would thrive, but not every where alike. The heaviest timber must be found in the richest soil.

Is it not equally well ascertained that the locust tree will thrive on any soil, on the poorest knoll, or sandy plane, when once it has taken root. Under the shade of those trees the herbage grows freely and cattle and horses if not sheep eat it readily, because the leaves are so formed by nature as not to cover the ground much and the grass retains its sweetness. We have no timber more durable. Instances are known where a part of a gate have lasted one full century.—The insect called the borer has of late years made havoc among them; we are justified in fearing that this tree is about to be exterminated. I should like to hear more about this subject.

AGRICOLA.

Cambridge Oct. 29, 1840.

Chestnut trees will not flourish on low or cold lands; they want a warm soil and then they will grow about as rapidly as any trees. They may be propagated by sowing the seeds, but there is some danger from squirrels and from mice if they are sown in autumn, and to make the seeds germinate in the spring the nut should not be allowed to become very hard and dry. The shell must be softened or the nut must be taken out of it.

Birds and squirrels frequently scatter these nuts so far that forests of chestnut trees are now growing where there was scarcely one tree to be found forty years ago.

If proper care was taken chestnut timber might be easily spread on all suitable soils, for its growth is so rapid it takes the lead of most forest trees. The sprouts from young stumps will sometimes grow ten feet in one season. This is the prettiest way to propagate the chestnut, and we are always sorry to see land cleared up for mowing or for any other purpose where there are any chestnut trees.—These grow so much faster than the walnut, that five cords to one would be the average difference between the product of the two kinds on an acre.

We cannot say that the *richest* land will bear the heaviest timber—the locust does not thrive on low, cold lands—and the white pine seems to be more at home in a sandy soil that will bear nothing else, than in a rich loam. The locust is the most valuable timber we have in the country and it will last longest in the ground. The only objection to its cultivation is its liability to be attacked by the borer—for it will grow as rapidly as any of our forest trees notwithstanding the solidity and compactness of its wood. We could readily destroy this borer if he always entered the tree at its roots as he does the appletree, but the bark of the locust is so rough that the borer finds no difficulty in placing its eggs in any part of the body. It is said that the borer does not attack the locust in the state of Ohio—that is, in the forests of Ohio. But this is also the case in New Hampshire—at least there are forests in that state where the borer seems not to have made any attack on the locusts that were scattered through them.

We have never found any difficulty in rearing locusts except what arose from the borer's attacks.—We have raised them from the seed to the height of four feet and a half the first summer—and it is astonishing to see how fast they will grow in a cultivated garden. In sward-bound fields they cannot be expected to make much progress.

The yellow locust has a most singular property which renders the grass which may grow under it sweet and palatable, and cattle will prefer it to grass grown in other places. The root of the tree is found to be sweet, and this sweetens the soil and the grass. The locust cannot draw this sweetness from the soil, for then the grasses would be less sweet on account of the vicinity of the tree,—the locust leaf must therefore have the power, by means of its organization, to draw sweetness from the atmosphere to itself and to communicate the same to the roots of the sod and the grass. So when a pear scion is grafted to a quince or apple stock, the fruit derives its peculiar qualities not from the stock below but from the quality of the scion which bears the leaf.

Locust seeds must be soaked in *boiling* water or they will not vegetate after they have become dry. [Ed.

[From Lathrop's Family Library.]

### NEAT CATTLE.

PANTASIE.—Symptoms are the panting or heaving of the animals flanks, which is accompanied with a trembling and decay of flesh. *Remedy.*—House the beast, and give it every six hours during the continuance of the chilly symptoms, a quart of warm strong beer in which a table spoonful of laudanum, another of ground ginger and two of the spirits of hartshorn have been infused. The beast should be fed on sweet hay and well littered. Its drink should be warm water with a little nitre dissolved in it, if there be symptoms of fever. As it gains strength, let it out in the middle of the day, until such time as it has fully recovered.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.—Indicated by fever, difficult breathing, and swelling near the short ribs, and in cows a remarkable distemper about the womb. Cattle affected with this disorder will never fatten. It is said to be hereditary sometimes in certain breeds; in which case is incurable. *Remedy.*—House the beast, bleed it profusely, and give it the following medicine in a tepid state, to wit. saltpetre and glauber salts, of each two ounces, Venice treacle, mithridate and white ginger pulverized, of each one ounce; let them be boiled in three pints of water, in which may be gradually added, one gill of oil of sweet almonds, the whole being stirred together. This is sufficient for one dose, which should be repeated the succeeding day. Warm messes of bran should be the principal diet of the beast till it has recovered.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS: indicated by shortness of breath and a painful cough. The animal looks dull; the skin is hot and harsh, and a copious discharge of thick ropy phlegm issues from its mouth. *Remedy.*—House the beast, bleed it plentifully, and give it a dose composed of the flour of sulphur, balsam of sulphur, syrup of colts foot, and oil of sweet almonds, and one ounce blended together. If the above treatment produces no visible alteration in eighteen hours, repeat it. Probably any other purge would answer as well as the above. Let the beast be kept comfortable, and have some exercise every day till it recovers.

THE LOCKED JAW is said to be similar to that in the human frame, caused by similar means, and requires a similar treatment. If the beast be hardy, opiate frictions, and dashing on of cold water, is recommended. If it be of slender constitution, opiate frictions, and warm fermentations of the part afflicted is directed. As the beast cannot swallow, let gruel be poured down its throat with a horn, till the disorder is removed.

Cattle are sometimes poisoned, by eating poisonous plants or being bit with mad dogs. In the latter case, if the wounded part be cut away shortly after the bite, and then kept open for some time It is thought to be the only effectual remedy. It is said that any medicine which is very strongly antispasmodoc, if given plentifully, and in proper season, will counteract the effects of the bite of mad animals.

It has been remarked that cattle in a plethoric state, or when overfed with rich food, or where too suddenly surfeited with it are suddenly indisposed and carried off before relief can be given. It is believed that among the horned race, either plentiful bleeding, or purging, or both will be found a prevative, and in most cases, a cure of the maladies which are usually most fatal to them from the full habit.

When Oxen are drawn hardly in muddy roads, especially if the soil is calcerous, they are liable to a soreness between their claws. This will make the beast lame; and when discovered, the part should be cleansed and healed, with some proper ointment. Sometimes from inattention to this, the part becomes horny; in this case the hard parts must be cut away and the wounded flesh cured.

A general indication of health in neat cattle is a moist or wet nose, and when this is found dry, it is a certain symptom of disease of some kind or other.

Cows have some diseases which are peculiar to them.

It should be kept in mind that the udder of the cow is divided into as many apartments as there are teats, so that if one or more of those are diseased, this does not affect the rest. The milk of one teat may be good and that of another bad.

GARGET.—The name of this disease denotes any hard swelling in the udder. As one remedy, Mr. Deane recommends making a rowel or seton in the dewlap, and inserting therein a piece of the root of mochoacan, as large as a nutmeg, with a string fastened to it, so that it may be drawn out when the cure is effected; and this, he says, will cause a revulsion of the humor in the udder into the orifice, in the dewlap, where it will be discharged. When the cure is effected, the piece of root is to be drawn out by the string. Probably a common rowel placed in the breast or dewlap, would answer the same purpose.

In obstinate cases of ulcerated udders, the Complete Grazier recommends to take gum amoniac, gum galbanum, castile soap and extract of hemlock, of each one ounce; form into eight bolusses, and give one every morning and evening. The same author observes, that internal remedies are always necessary where the udder and teats are considerably inflamed, and for this purpose, he says he takes four ounces of nitre mixed with a pound of common salt, give two table spoonfuls of this powder in a gallon of thin water gruel every three hours.

Where the inflammations are less violent, and exhibit no symptoms of increasing rapidity, it may answer to anoint the udder frequently through the day with fresh butter, or with salve made of an ounce of castile soap, dissolved in a pint of sweet milk over a gentle fire, or with an ointment made with the juice of the leaves of them, mixed with hog's lard; if the malady increase, about a drachm of calomel may be given in a horn full of warm beer.

When the teats are only sore, they may be washed with soap suds and rubbed with an ointment made of white lead and goose grease, or fresh butter.

PUERPERAL FEVER, caused by taking cold while calving. Cows thus affected should have warm housing, and it is said the head should be placed highest to assist the natural discharges. Blood should not be taken except in violent cases, and then only at the commencement of the disorder.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.—We understand that Sir Francis A. McKenzie, of Gairloch, Bart., being fully convinced of the importance of experimental and model Farms, intends forming a Joint Stock Company of £100 shares each, for the purpose of renting one or more farms in Scotland and cultivating them as Model Farms, on the most approved and profitable modes of management, suited to the northern soils and climate. The worthy Baronet has no doubt either as to the good effects of such an establishment, as to its being profitable to the company, under proper regulations, and a well devised system. [Pictou, N. B. Mechanic & Farm.

COTTON. We see it stated that the value of cotton shipped from New Orleans to various ports, during the past year, amounts to more than forty million of dollars. This is an item in our country's products.

### REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE SOCIETY APPOINTED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS ON PLOUGHS.

At the interesting trial of ploughs at Worcester on the 13th, the following report was made:

"The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, impressed with the idea that a portion of their funds could not be better employed than in an earnest effort, by liberal premiums, to invite the attention of the public as well as the skill of the mechanic, to the important improvements in agriculture—more especially to what stands foremost in the view of the agriculturist, the PLOUGH—were induced to offer—For the best plough, which would turn the sod flat—one hundred dollars: and for the best plough that would lay the sod sidewaus or obliquely, seventy five dollars—and due notice having been given, and the co-operation of the several county Agricultural Societies having been solicited, and the particular and assistance of the Worcester Agricultural Society having been most freely and obligingly had—The Committee proceeded under these favorable auspices, on the 13th of October, to make trial of the several ploughs presented for premium.

It is necessary to observe that there were many improvements in what had been formerly in use.

But there were but two premiums to bestow; and after a careful consideration, the Committee come to the following conclusion with great unanimity:

That the premium of one hundred dollars be paid to Messrs. Prouty & Mears, for their sod plough.

That the premium of seventy-five dollars be paid Mr. Charles Howard, for his plough B. No. 2.

All which is submitted.

(Signed) JOHN WELLES, of Boston.
HENRY COUDMAN, Roxbury.
WM. CLARK, Jr., Northampton.
JOHN PRINCE, Roxbury.
S. R. PHELPS, Marlboro'.
ALLEN PUTNAM, Danvers.
ISAAC ALDEN, Bridgewater.
R. W. HAZEN, Andover.
ISAAC MILLS, Pittsfield.
LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester.
Committee.

The following is the report of a sub-committee on the same subject, going into greater detail on the construction and peculiarities of the various ploughs.

The Committee appointed to examine and decide upon the several ploughs entered for the premiums of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, at Worcester on the 13th Oct., 1840, after awarding the premiums, have appointed a sub-committee to report more specially on the merits and peculiarities of the respective instruments; the said sub-committee accordingly report:

That the importance of the decision to be made by the whole committee was a subject of frequent conversations: in which all agreed that the interests of the agriculturists of our community might be as seriously affected by their award, as by the action of any agricultural committee that his ever reported in our commonwealth. Good ploughing is absolutely essential to good and successful husbandry; and good ploughing is with great difficulty performed with any other than a good plough. Our decision, it was thought, might possibly influence numbers in their purchase of this important implement; and with this thought in our minds, we could not fail to recognize the duty of giving to the several ploughs entered for premium, as fair and full a trial as time and opportunity would permit.

Some of the committee having been detained an hour or two by a slight accident on the railroad, we were obliged to defer the commencement of our examination until about 11 o'clock. The first operation was to run furrows so that we might have narrow lands of about five rods in length. Then fifteen ploughs were brought on and used successively. Each competitor was allowed to furnish his own ploughman; to make his furrow of whatever depth and width he chose; and thus to give us his own specimen of the work of his own instrument. Each was allowed to turn several contiguous furrows. The Dynamometer, or measurer of the power required to draw the plough, was applied to each, though two or more furrows. This power was noted down; the depth and width of these furrows were measured; and our eyes scanned the work of each. About five hours were consumed in the trial thus far.

After having taken some refreshments, several members of the committee, whose hands were not entire strangers to the plough-handle, went to the field and severally tried each of the ploughs as either of them was disposed to follow. On the following day, also, they held several of the ploughs; and they all agreed in the opinion that the ploughs of Mr. Howard and those of Messrs. Prouty & Mears, are managed with great ease and comfort by the ploughman, and that each when left to itself holds on in its proper position and course, where the sod is uniform and free from stones. They agreed, also, that the form and position of the beam-handle of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's plough is such that the ploughman cannot walk in the furrow erect and comfortably when the plough is in a position to make good work. They think, too, that this plough when left to itself tends to narrow the furrow slice and run out; and therefore that a *constant*, though slight effort on the part of the ploughman, is required to keep it in its place. It is true, however, that in the hands of a skillful holder, this instrument, in shallow and flat ploughing, makes as *handsome* work as any that we have seen. But where all make work *handsome enough*, these must be considered best which make the smallest draft upon the strength of the team and the skill and comfort of the ploughman.

In relation to the ploughs of Messrs. Prouty & Mears and those of Mr. Howard, we mean not to say or do any thing which shall be construed as a recommendation of the one above the other. It is believed that if we were intending to purchase some for our own use, (and two of us at least are intending this,) that we should not all prefer the plough of the same manufacturer. The premiums are not first and second, but each is first for its kind of work. We may state that the whole committee, with little previous conference of opinion, when proceeding to give in *by ballot*, the name of the maker who should receive the premium for flat furrows, manifested the greatest agreement possible short of perfect unanimity; and that in designating, by the same process, who should receive the premium for lapping furrows, there was entire unanimity. Should our opinion be asked as to which of the ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Messrs. Prouty & Mears's first; but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's. Mr. Howard's is the heavier and probably the stronger of the two. Both are of good workmanship, and will doubtless do good service. We would say this, also, of the ploughs of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, which are in no respect inferior to the others, excepting the particulars previously specified. We believe that the makers of best ploughs will find this company powerful competitors, for they are now close upon the heels of those whom the committee consider decidedly far ahead of all others whose implements they have seen. In this place we will thank them for exhibiting a specimen of the work of a subsoil plough—an instrument which will doubtless be as useful on many of our soils as it is known to be in England.

The power required to turn over a given quantity of earth by a plough, is a very important consideration.—This power can be measured with great accuracy; greater than many of the committee had supposed before they witnessed the operation. The Dynamometer, inserted between the plough-beam and the chain, measures with great accuracy the strength exerted by the team. Suppose the strength applied be the same that would be required to raise 336 lbs. over a single pulley; suppose also that the depth of the furrow is 6½ inches and the width 13 inches. Multiply 13 by 6½, and you have 84 with a fraction. Now if 336 lbs. of power will take up and turn over 84 inches of earth, then 112 lbs. will turn 28 inches. Tried in this way, the ploughs exhibited showed the following results. The power in each case is 112 lbs.

*First Ploughs, for lapping furrows.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Charles Howard, Hingham, | 29½ | inches. |
| " Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, | 24 | " |
| " John Wilson, Deerfield, | 21½ | " |
| " Seven's Plough, Barre, Vt. | 20 | " |
| " James Stewart, W. Newbury, (Scotch Plough,) | 19½ | " |
| " Cornelius Burger, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 18 | " |
| " Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y. | 17½ | " |
| " E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y. | 18 | " |

*For flat furrows.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Prouty & Mears, Boston, | 27½ | inches |
| " Charles Howard, Hingham, | 25 | " |
| " Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, | 24 | " |
| " Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y. | 18½ | " |
| " E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y. | 14 | " |
| Another plough by Prouty & Mears, | 26 | " |
| " " " Charles Howard, | 25 | " |

The above table, containing results arrived at, not by estimation, but by measurement, is given to the public, in the full belief that it will be acceptable to all farmers who may read it, and that it will be useful to many manufacturers of ploughs; for here are exhibited some remarkable and highly important facts. Taking the extremes, we find 112 lbs. power applied to one of Howard's ploughs turning over 29½ inches of earth, while the same power at one of Mr. Whiting's ploughs will turn only 14 inches—a difference of more than 100 per cent. The structure of the plough, therefore must be an important matter to the farmer's cattle; and the committee think they may add, that the excellence of the work performed by the ploughs was, with few exceptions, in the direct ratio of the ease of draft. Had our cattle the gift of speech, their proverbial patience would hardly hold them back from saying to their owners—"Pay more attention to the structure of the plough."

The committee cannot forbear to call the particular attention of farmers to the vast difference in the power required to move ploughs which are all doubtless considered excellent in those sections of the country from which they were brought. Ploughs were exhibited from places hundreds of miles distant from each other, and all subjected to the same test—a test as accurate as scales and figures make; and it is apparent that the work which one yoke of oxen can perform easily at one plough will require two yoke at another. Farmers usually and properly judge by comparison, and when holding the best plough they have ever seen, suppose it the best in the world. We request them to weigh well such facts as are detailed in this report, and to estimate the profit of saving one half, one fourth, or even one eighth of their team labor. A saving of even more than one hold is possible by the farmers of some sections of the country.

We learn that three at least of those manufacturers who have been most successful at this exhibition, have been prompted by the offer of these premiums to revise their models of ploughs. The result cannot be other than highly beneficial to the interests of agriculture, and we have no reason to doubt that still farther improvements may be made.

In conclusion, we of the sub-committee, members of county societies, but not of the state society, hope that we may be allowed to express to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, our thanks, both as individuals, and as members of county societies, *for the benefits* that will obviously result both to *the ploughman* and to *the reaper*, from the offering of their premiums. Were it in our power to call time and experience out of the future and assemble around us now, those who will be farmers in our country a few years hence, we doubt not we could obtain for you an unanimous vote of thanks—and could we call "the cattle from a thousand"—*future*—their thanks *for a less galling yoke*, would be no less sincere.

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.
ALLEN PUTNAM.
*For the Sub Committee.*

October 16, 1840.

### LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE WORCESTER COUNTY HOTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

*At their first Exhibition, October, 1840.*

*Fruits.*

To E. F. Dixie, Worcester, for best sample of Seckle Pears.
Capt Silas Allen, Shrewsbury, for best sample Andrews Pear.
Dr. John Green, Worcester, for do do St. Michael Pear.
Dr. Burnett, for do do Seedling Pear.
A. H. Green, Worcester, for do do. Winter Baking Pear.
B. N. Childs, Worcester, for do do do Greening Apple.
Jona. W. Stone, Grafton, for do do Baldwin do.
S. A. Knox, Grafton, for do do Hubbardston Nonesuch Apple.
A. H. Green, Worcester, for do do (old kind) Nonesuch Apple.
A. D. Foster, Worcester, for do do Blue Pearmaine Apple.
Silas Allen, Shrewsbury, for do do Roxbury Russetts.
Geo. W. Rugg, Worcester, for do do Sweet Winter Russett Apple.
Jona. Wheeler, Grafton, for do do Pomewater Sweeting.
Dr. John Park, Worcester, for do do Porter Apple.
C. W. Forbush, Grafton, for do do Dutch Codlin.
Dr. John Green, Worcester, for do do Hamburg Apple.
S. H. Colton & Co., Worcester, for do do Russett Pearmaine.
Clarendon Harris, Worcester, for do do Lady Apple.
Phila Slocumb, Shrewsbury, for do do Quinces.
Dr. Benj. F. Heywood, Worcester, for do do Isabella Grapes.

*Vegetables.*

To. E. F. Dixie, Worcester, for best crooknecked Squashes.
J. M. Earle, Worcester, for best Cocoa-nut Squashes.
Levi Lincoln, Jr. for several Squashes.

*Garden Flowers.*

To Josiah Maynard, Shrewsbury, for best display of Dahlias.
Mrs. A. D. Foster, for next best display of do.

LARGE POTATOES.—That our soil and climate bring to maturity Potatoes of a quality not exceeded in any part of the world, is generally admitted; but ad instance of such extraordinary produce, in point of size, as that we have now to notice, seldom we believe, occurs.

Mrs. Sinnot, a widow woman residing in Waterloo street, near the contemplated site of the new Catholic Chapel in St. John, has a lot of *Christies*, of her own planting which exceed anything of the kind we have ever seen. At one stalk we found seventeen potatoes of an extraordinary size: one of them weighed upwards of two pounds and three quarters, was nine inches long, and ten inches in circumference; and a number of others nearly as large. They were planted only ten weeks ago, and are alike creditable specimens of the rapidity of vegetation in this climate, as well as of the quantity and perfection which is soon attained.—Mrs. S. is well deserving of a reward from our Agricultural Society, and with such a proof of her skill in husbandry, we should think would not long remain in widowhood. [N. B. Courier.

The Flour Mills in the vicinity of Troy, turn out 150,000 barrels per year.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

## ILLEGAL VOTING.

For several years past we have heard loud complaints of illegal voting in our large cities, particularly in New York and Philadelphia; and we have often thought it would be difficult in such cases to prevent the practice under the old system of receiving votes; but since the new arrangement in New York providing for balloting in small districts where the voters would be more likely to be known by those who received the votes we hope that the ballot boxes in that large city will exhibit as fair an expression of the public voice as will those in small towns.

The right of fair and equal suffrage is the last of freedom's hopes and unless we can protect the ballot box and secure to the public the free expression of the public will violence may stalk unawed through our land and the right of the strongest may be the only privilege which is secured to the citizens of our country. All moral men, all good citizens must unite and with one voice insist on protecting the purity of the ballot box—and this protection must be provided for not in times of high party excitement—we must engage deliberately in the business when no elections are pending and at any cost guard against a suspicion of impurity in this fountain and source of power.

The city of New York has been for several days in a state of commotion on account of alleged frauds in the election of 1838. It seems that a man by the name of Jonathan D. Stevenson has come forward and made a complaint against several citizens of New York of high standing—the Governor being one and Mr. Grennell the Whig member of Congress another—charging them with the crime of sending on to Philadelphia in 1838 and procuring illegal voters to come on from that place to aid them in the New York election.

Stevenson supports his story by telling what one J. B. Glentworth told him; he says Glentworth named one James Young of Philadelphia who was employed and who *received money of the committee* for the express purpose of procuring illegal voters.

On Young's trial in an inferior court in New York, Glentworth is brought forward as a witness, and he refuses to answer most of the questions that are put to him on the ground that he might thus implicate himself. He says however that 30 persons did come on from Philadelphia at the instance of J. Young, but whether they voted or not he cannot say from his personal knowledge.

Glentworth himself has been put on trial and he refuses to answer any questions that are put to him. In the course of these examinations it seems that the present Mayor of Pennsylvania, and the High Constable are charged with aiding directly in procuring persons there to come on and vote. On the other hand the Mayor and Constable and others, charged in Pennsylvania, as well as Grinnell and the Governor and all others in New York who are accused have come forward and made oath most fully declaring that they have had no concern in any such transaction, and that they never knew of any such taking place. They say that they took measures to procure persons from Pennsylvania, and from New Jersey to come and watch and detect any illegal voting that might be attempted by persons coming from those places.

But Mr. Glentworth goes on farther and charges Mr. Hoyt, the Collector of New York, and Mr. Butler, the United States Attorney with making him large promises in case he will procure the conviction of certain high characters in New York of these practices. This calls out Mr. Hoyt the Collector, and Mr. Butler the United States Attorney, and they both make oath that what Mr. Glentworth says is false!—Thus the principal witness relied on to prove the charge of illegal voting is pronounced a liar by those who assisted in obtaining his testimony.

It is impossible for any one here to determine at present the true merits of the case—and it seems to be an odd time *now* to try these questions that ought to have been settled many months ago. An important election is at hand, and the country cannot possibly determine a case of this kind without a long and close investigation.

BRITISH GOLD. It is rumored in some of our papers that large quantities of this article have been sent to this country to help along our elections—we know nothing of the fact, but people still complain that money is as scarce as it was last season.

THE ELECTIONS. The Kennebec Journal says the Governor and Council have ordered another election in the Hancock and Washington Districts to be held on Monday, the second day of November next, but have not ordered an election in the Oxford District.

*Ohio.* The returns are now all in and we correct our statement to conform.—The Whig majority in the popular vote was not so large as was supposed in our last. It appears now to be between sixteen and seventeen thousand. The Senate consists of thirty-six members, but as only one-third of that number is elected this year the Democrats have a majority in that body, having twenty-two members to fourteen Whigs.

From Arkansaw we have seen some returns which make it probable the Democrats have elected their candidate for Congress, Edward Cross, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature—their candidate for Governor was elected without opposition.

FRAUDS IN NEW YORK. The Journal of Commerce, a neutral paper, contains a well written article on the subject of fraudulent voting in that city. It states that there can be no doubt of fraudulent practices among the zealots of both parties, and that it is time they were suppressed—that both are now multiplying affidavits to charge their opponents, and to exonerate themselves. For ourselves we have no doubt there is guilt on both sides, and we promise all our good will to that party which will advocate the most effectual methods of preventing frauds in future. Let the ballot box be guarded at all hazards.

FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA. The Quarter Sessions has decided that the leaves alleged to have been interpolated among the leaves of the records purporting to have been entries made for the naturalization of foreigners in 1838 are frauds, and that the entries are of course void.

NEW JERSEY. The legislature of this State met on Tuesday. Joseph Porter was chosen Vice President of the Council by a vote of 11 to 4. And John Gurley was chosen Speaker of the Assembly by a vote of 41 to 12. The legislature is to elect a Governor.

SMASHING OF CARS. On Thursday a train of gravel cars met a train of passenger cars on the high bank below the Needham Depot—the rails being wet it was not possible to arrest the progress of either before they came in contact—a crash followed, and the destruction of a number of the cars was one consequence—another should be the punishment of the blockheads, who put on the gravel cars without authority from head quarters.

SNOW STORM. On Monday morning New England was covered with a sheet of snow,—at Boston it was two inches deep—at Framingham four—at Williamston six—and in some parts of New Hampshire it was still deeper. This was uncommonly early for so much snow—we had been visited with but little frost to notify us of winter's approach.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A communication on butter making from a female friend will have place next week.

"West Wrentham," on fall seeding and the improvement of pastures is received and will also appear.

Alexis, on manures, shall have his turn.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK. The *Sailor's Venture* was shipwrecked off from Cape Henry, and several lives were lost. It is not yet certain how many.

A STEAMER FOUNDERED. The Steamer Rodney, from Brazos to San Louis, a port in Texas, foundered at sea.

A barn in Stoughton, improved by Lemuel Monk, and owned by Constant Southworth of this city, was struck by lightning during the thunder shower Monday morning, and consumed, together with several tons of hay, one cow, and farming utensils.

A stage coach upset near Dayton, Ohio, on the 21st inst. and nine passengers were injured. The Rev. Dr. Burtt and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, were among the sufferers.

Out of one hundred oxen lost overboard from a steamboat near Montreal, the other day, seventy escaped by swimming. If as many men had been plumped overboard, seventy would have been lost. Instinct is better than reason. [N. Y. Tatler.

St. Augustine is, by more than forty years, the oldest town in the U. States.—Houses in it are yet standing, which are said to have been built many years before Virginia was colonized.

WARNING. Two men named Parrott and Kensii were arrested at Philadelphia on Friday, for illegal voting at the last election in that city, and held to bail, the first in $500, the latter in $400.

Dr. John S. Spence, a member of the U. S. Senate, from Maryland, died at his residence, in Worcester county, last Thursday.

POLICE COURT.—*Larceny.* Joseph L. Simmons, charged with stealing a case of prints from James M. Beebe & Co., 90 Hanover street, worth $150 to $175. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner went into the grocery store of Charles H. Parsons, corner of Commercial and Charter streets, and asked Parsons if he wanted to purchase some Calico, to which Parsons replied he did not. The Prisoner said he had a fine lot and would sell him at four cents per yard. The extremely low price asked, excited suspicion, and Parsons followed him into the street, where Simmons had a hand cart and a full case of Merrimac Prints. The case was partly open, and several pieces exhibited. Parsons left him and walked up Commercial street. Presently, Simmons came along with the goods and went to the store of Mr. Mc Donald. He then stated that he had bought the goods at auction, and was directed to bring them, and wanted 75 cents on the goods. Mr. McDonald, hesitated receiving them. Parsons then came in and expressed his opinion that the goods were stolen, upon which Simmons was permitted to leave them. Parsons went for an officer, and in the mean time Simmons decamped. Soon after the officer had arrived, Simmons appeared at the store and looked through the casement of the door. He was arrested and taken to jail. Yesterday morning the goods were recognised by James M. Beebe & Co., at whose suit he is to be tried. He was committed for trial at the next term of the Municipal Court.

*Breaking the Peace.* Mrs. Jones entered a complaint against Wm. C. D. Sheffield for a breach of the peace. Mrs Jones was formerly the wife of Sheffield, but some time since obtained a divorce in the State of New York, and has since assumed the name of her former husband.—She testified to the continual annoyance of Sheffield, and his disorderly conduct while at her house at North End. She declares that all legal ties between them were absolved, and protested against his visiting her, as she wanted nothing to do with him. Sheffield replied in his defence, that he was a sea captain, had run a vessel between this and Mobile for a number of years, was in the confidence of his employers, was the lawful husband of Mrs. Jones, having never seen the evidence of a divorce, and had a child by her, which he wanted to obtain, and this was the cause of his going to her house. He loved the child and went to see William and not her. He thinks—he believes, he did tell her upon a certain time, that if he should see her with another man he would shoot her. But it was said in a jesting manner, and he meant nothing by it, no more than by what he said now.

Justice. "Then you don't mean any thing now, do you?" (Laughter.)

After some sparring back and forth between the divorced husband and the comely young widow, the peace-breaker was required to find bail for his good behavior for one month.

*Charlotte Choice* was brought up much against her choice, and was requested to take her seat, but chose to kneel rather than sit. And when asked to say whether guilty or not guilty of the crime of drunkenness, she chose not to answer, except that she had no choice in the matter, but should choose some other place than the House of Correction, as she came out of there last week. The testimony was conclusive that Choice chose potations of liquor rather than water, and those potations too frequently. So his honor chose that she should go back for six months longer. Choice remarks that that time might appear long enough, but six years was her choice. [Times.

*A short chapter in a lady's life.* Jane Short was discharged from the house of correction Thursday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and at four in the afternoon was brought up to court for stealing a pair of pantaloons. As soon as sentence for six months was announced, she stripped off her cloak, and prepared for a desperate struggle for liberty. She made a gallant charge, but her efforts were unavailing against the grasp of three stout officers, and she was dragged off to the lock-up, uttering the most frightful yells. [Post.

MUNICIPAL COURT. The trial of Drew for stealing a gold watch of a hotel keeper in July last, was concluded in this Court on Tuesday. The jury brought in a verdict yesterday morning of *not guilty.* [Times of Thursday.

LOCK OUT FOR VILLAINS. Last Saturday night the house of Mr. Adams, in Poplar street, was entered through the cellar, by a villain, who passed through a parlor into the china closet, and was ransacking the place when he was heard by one of the occupants of the house, a lady, who spoke to her husband, and thereby alarmed the rascal, who started to escape, and the gentleman, Mr. Bachelder, started after him with a large poker in his hand; but before he could use it, he was struck by a heavy club on the forehead.—The rascal escaped without any booty to pay him for his trouble.

FROM MATANZAS. Latest accounts from Matanzas state that a daring robbery was perpetrated there, on Sunday evening, 11th inst. Several robbers entered a commercial house about dusk, while the clerks were absent, engaged the porter in conversation, seized and gagged him, and then shut him up in a back room. As the clerks came in, they were seized and disposed of in the same manner. The robbers then broke open the iron chest, and absconded with the money it contained, after having been in possession of the premises four hours. Their booty amounted to only about $2000, although the house had received the day before from 17 to $18,000, nearly all of which had been paid away on the same day.

The New York American has received a letter from Pilatka, stating that General Armistad has suspended hostilities in Florida, for the purpose of holding "a talk" with a Seminole chief.

TROUBLES IN NEW YORK. Since our short account of the charges of procuring illegal voters was in type we noticed the following in the American Sentinel, an Administration paper published at Philadelphia:—

"The most exciting topic of the moment is the alleged New York election frauds. It is affirmed, with some show of evidence, that in the fall of 1838, and spring of 1839, a large number of persons were bought up and transported to New York, to vote the Whig ticket, and several gentlemen of high standing in this city and New York are declared to have been concerned in the transaction.

We shall not be behind any body in contributing to the detection of frauds upon the ballot box, whether perpetrated by one party or the other; but in the present case, the known and long-established character for honor and integrity of the parties accused, together with their solemn denial on oath of the allegations, ought to suggest caution in forming a judgment till the whole matter is fully investigated. We think it is not unlikely that the story has grown out of the fact, publicly known at the time, that the Whigs of New York, in 1838, applied for persons to come on from this city and other places, that they might recognize and challenge imported voters, if offered by the other side, which, as they supposed, would be done. We believe and trust, for the honor of the country, as well as of the individuals implicated, that this will turn out to be the upshot of the whole matter."

GOING IT STRONG ON LIBEL SUITS. We learn that Messrs. Grinnell and Wetmore of New York, have each sued Beals & Greene of the morning Post of this city, for an alleged libel, and laid the damages at $10,000 in each case. Also that Mr. Grinnell has brought a similar suit against Mr. Josslyn of the Bay State Democrat. We are happy to add that instructions were given in both cases not to attach the type or other materials used in printing those papers. People have found by experience that *stopping presses* by legal process is the most difficult, as well as the most profitless, of all measures of redress. [Times.

MORE FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS. It is stated in letters from Philadelphia, that while the affair of the *interpolated register* is undergoing investigation, a new feature has been discovered. In the office of W. O. Kline, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, the book in which are recorded the certificates of naturalization is found to contain *forty-four* certificates to which the name of Judge Barton has been *forged.* Judge Barton has accordingly shut up the office until the matter can be traced out. The interpolated register was that kept by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

THE JEFFERS CASE. It is stated in the Baltimore Sun, that Madison Jeffers was on Monday brought before the Judges of the City Court, by the sheriff's officers, on a bench warrant issued by them. In default of obtaining the bail required, he was committed, but afterwards obtained bail, and was released. Mr. Riston, who is accused of being his accomplice in the alleged attempt at fraud, also appeared, and a merchant named Johnson, became his security in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance to answer the charge.

LAW SUITS. We understand that Mr. R. C. Wetmore has sent instructions to Mr. Winthrop, of Boston, to institute legal proceedings against the editors of that city who have charged him with having absconded, to avoid the consequences of his participation in the alleged election frauds of 1838. The Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, we understand, has commenced similar proceedings. [N. Y. Courier.

*Fire in Dover.* A fire broke out in the steam mill of Messrs. N. & J. Young, connected with their tannery, in Dover, N. H., on Thursday last week, which was destroyed, with its contents. The loss of Messrs. Young and others, about $5000; insurance $750 in the N. H. Mutual.

*Sudden Death.* Mr. James Mack, of Lowell, Mass., dropped down dead, in New York, on Tuesday last, when proceeding to dinner at Howard's Hotel.—His wife was leaning on his arm at the time. He had been afflicted for some time past with an affection of the heart.

In 1743, at Ipswich, beans were ordered to be used in voting, the white denoting yea, and the black nay. From this originated, we presume, the old phrase, "You don't know beans," as no one was allowed to vote who did not know a white bean from a black one.

A Mrs. *Boots*, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume that the pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is *right*; but there is no mistake that Boots himself is *left*.

The engineers employed on the route of the Western Railroad, have expressed an opinion that the whole distance from Springfield to Albany, with the exception of two miles at the summit, may be completed for use by the 1st of July next.

The proprietors of the New Era in New York, have been prosecuted criminally, by N. B. Blunt, for an alleged libel upon him in reference to the investigation of election frauds now in progress before the Recorder.

Richard Hagan, who killed Mr. Lyle, the late Mayor of Natchez, in an affray, was aquitted by the coroner's jury at New Orleans. The verdict of the jury was, "justifiable homicide."

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, who have had before them for some days past the subject of the Naturalization frauds, lately discovered to have been perpetrated in some of the courts, made a presentment on Tuesday, which implicates the Clerk of the Criminal Sessions.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE. Our readers will recollect that sometime since we gave the particulars of a bloody affair which occurred in the third municipality, occasioning the death of two men, named Bernard and Jean Vente. The murderer, a runaway dark mulatto fellow named Jim, made his escape. Several efforts have since been made, without success, to effect his capture; upon one occasion, he was fired at, and shot in the right side with small shot. He was known to be always armed, and to have declared that he would never be taken alive. To suffer such a desperado as this to infest the neighborhood of the city, was a thing not to be dreamed of; and accordingly at different times, various parties of police went in search of him, but as we have already stated, without success, until yesterday, when a slave belonging to Mr. John Culbertson informed Captain Harper of the second municipality police, that he could lead him to the spot where Jim and a companion of his were encamped. Accordingly, Captain Harper, accompanied by his brother officer Barry, and the slave, proceeded along the Pontchartrain railroad to the neighborhood of Dr. Luzenburg's hospital, then striking into the woods until they reached a canal landing to the rear of the swamp, continued for nearly a mile farther by water, when they again took the land, until they reached the place of encampment.—A fire was burning at some distance from the place where they were sleeping; their beds being placed between two large logs which had fallen parallel to each other.—The slave who was guiding the party, immediately pointed out to Capt. Harper, the musquito-bar under which the ruffian slept, who being roused by the exclamation of the guide, immediately seized a gun which always lay by his side, and fired at Captain Harper, without effect.—Capt. H. returned the shot with one of the barrels of his gun, but ineffectually. The fellow then attempted to make his escape, but was brought down by the other barrel of Capt. H.'s gun, having received some twelve or fifteen buck shot under his right shoulder. His companion made his escape. The party with their prisoner then returned to town and lodged him in the second municipality prison. He is seriously wounded, but may be expected to recover. [N. O. Native American.

FLORIDA. We are happy to announce that the Secretary of War has requested the Navy Department to order the commander of the West India squadron, to provide for the protection of Key West and the Florida Keys generally.

And also to send out boat expeditions into the bays and inlets of the coast, to cut off any parties of Indians who may be hovering about the shores.

Vessels will be kept on the coast to cut off any chances of communication by which supplies may be furnished them from abroad.

Two entire and fresh regiments of United States troops are already ordered to Florida.

The Governor is authorized to raise two hundred horsemen, in addition to those already in the field, which will make the mounted force under General Read, 1200 strong.

The Governor is also authorized to raise 500 foot for the same brigade.

Physicians, when required, are to be received as surgeons to the volunteers, under the rules which govern the regular service.*

An officer is appointed for Middle, and another for East Florida, to examine the accounts of expenditures of the volunteer service for the past season.

Mr. Poinsett is using his utmost exertions to render the efforts of the Governor of the Territory, General Read, and of the officers in command, effective in protecting the settlements from depredations, and expelling the Indians from their lurking places. [St. Augustine Herald.

A GOOD MOVEMENT. The Secretary of State of New York, has issued a Circular to all the towns in that State, containing suggestions for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election. He suggests the separation of all the ballot-boxes; and on the opening of the polls the exhibiting of the boxes publicly, that they may be seen not to contain any ticket, paper, or other thing of any description.

Also, when the inspectors are all of one political party, to invite one or more gentlemen of the opposite party to sit continually with the inspectors, and witness all their proceedings.

He offers suggestions in regard to securing the ballot-boxes during any intermission in the voting, and during the first and second nights of the election.

The members of the State Central Committees, of both parties, in a certificate appended to this document, state that they have examined it, and heartily approve of it as tending to inspire confidence in the integrity and accuracy of the election, and recommend to their political friends to concur therein, and unite in carrying it into full effect.

We hope that equal precaution will be taken in every other State to preserve the purity of elections. Nothing in the whole frame-work of our government, is so important as this. [Newburyport Herald.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The election of Electors takes place in Pennsylvania and Ohio this day; in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, and Kentucky, on Monday, the 2d November; in Michigan, on the 2d and 3d; in New York, (with the exception of N. Y. city, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, where it takes place on the 4th,) on the 2d, 3d, and 4th; in Louisiana and Tennessee on the 3d; in New Jersey and Mississippi, on the 3d and 4th; in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Alabama, on the 9th; in Vermont and Delaware, on the 10th; in North Carolina on the 12th; in South Carolina they are chosen by the Legislature, after the 23d. [Post of Friday.

NEW ORLEANS. The following ble items" are copied from New papers of Oct. 17:

A white woman named Fontre lately murdered in the Parish of S dry. Suspicion rests upon a sl longing to one of her neighbors wretch is said first to have comm lence on the person of the unf woman, and to conceal the crime, ed her. A deaf and dumb girl is th cipal witness in the case.

We regret to be compelled to re unfortunate affair, which occurred day. Two human brothers met Bayou road and fired at each oth rifles, one of whom is now sleep eternity.

A man named James Mellus, a of Boston, is under arrest in Ne leans, for stabbing Henry F. Pl badly that his life is despaired of.

The Picayune of the 17th says our disagreeable duty to report tw cases of stabbing to-day.

*Hartford and New Haven Railro[ad]* a meeting of the committee appo[inted by] the Directors of the Hartford and Haven Railroad Company, and the mittee appointed by the citizens of S field, holden at Hartford, on the 1 of October, 1840, *the following re[solution]* was adopted:

*Resolved,* That in the opinion meeting, the public interest requ extension of the Hartford and New Railroad to its junction with the W Road in Massachusetts, by the im construction of the Hartford and S field Railroad."

A CABBAGE NOT CABBAGED. Th nal of Thursday says:—

"We were yesterday presented Savoy cabbage, which grew on th ern side of Bunker Hill, and me *seven feet seven and a half inches* cumference! If any editor has bee sented with a larger one, we shoul to know it."

The Bridgeport Standard states shocking accident took place at R Conn., on Friday last. Mr. Stod Frost, of New York city, and form Connecticut, while on an excursio his wife, and a lady whose name not learned, was thrown from his c and instantly killed. Mrs. Fro slightly and the other lady badly i

*Dangerous Sport.* A small Christian street, Philadelphia, on day evening, had its eye badly inj as to destroy the sight of it, by a from a cross-bow, with which some boys were amusing themselves wi at a mark on a gate.

*Fire at Long Island.* We learn Journal of Commerce, that some Conservatory buildings of Mr G. C burn, at Astoria, L. I., were cons fire, on Tuesday morning last, a valuable collections of rare pla troyed. Loss, $7000; insured, $4

The census of Richmond, Va., ken, shows a population of 20, which 7509 are slaves.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Daniel Henchman, Esq. to M H. Fisher; Mr. Wm. A. Hinds to Miss Rebe

In Watertown, by Rev. Mr. Sampson, Mr. Hill, of the firm of Hill & Son, Bangor, Me. Mary S. only daughter of Dea. George Holb W.

In Reading, Mr. John H. Bancroft to Miss C Temple.

In South Boston, Mr. George S. Meldrum Susan B. Cook.

In Dorchester, Mr. Joel B. Davenport to M Hove; Mr. Aaron B. Fairbanks to Miss N gent, all of Love Lane, Dorchester.

In Newburyport, Elbridge G. Kelley, M. Hannah P. youngest daughter of Hon. E Rand.

In Epsom, N. H. Rev. Wm. H. Hayward, konk, Mass., to Miss Lydia, daughter of Dickey, Esq. of E.

In Chilicothe, Ohio, 13th inst. Mr. Ivers T. merchant, of Alexandria, La. to Miss Abigail ard, recently of Newburyport.

In Charlestown, Mr. Thomas Honey to Mis Coward.

In Brighton, Mr. Nathan Stratton to Miss Champney.

In West Dedham, Mr. Benj. H. Silsbee, of to Miss Elizabeth J. White.

In North Livermore, Me. Mr. Wm. Bra Worcester, to Miss Delphia W. Childs.

In Northboro', Oct. 20, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. M Hall of Shrewsbury, to Miss Sophia Rice.

## DEATHS.

In Hingham, 26th inst. Mrs. Martha C. wife Laban Hersey, Jr. 52.

In Westminster, 4th inst. of typhous fever, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Benj. H. Whitney only daughter of Mr. Abel Butters, of Lunenburg

In Brimfield, 14th inst. Mr. Christopher Wa

In Trumbull, Ct. 29th ult. Mrs. Naomi, wife of James Kent; 9th inst. Rev. James Kent, both entery.

In Macon, Geo. 8th inst. Mrs. Deland, wife J. M. Deland, formerly of Springfield.

In Nantucket, Capt. Calvin Bunker, 69.

In Canton April 20, on board ship Wm. Gra Henry, son of Capt. Purchase Jewett, of Gl 16.

In Worcester, Oct. 24th, Mrs. Sally Elder, re Mr. Wm. Elder, 76; 26th, Mr. Francis Fiske,

In Framingham, Oct. 21, Mrs. Nelly, widow late Aaron T. Edgell, 70.

In Malden, Mass., on Thursday, 22d inst. Simeon C. Harwood, formerly of Claremont, N aged 21 years. [Printers in New Hampshire will copy.

In Nashua N. H. Oct. 16, Mr. James Ridgway merly of Worcester, 60.

In Paxton, Oct. 21, Mrs. Rachel W., wife of Abijah Burnap, 37.

In Northboro', Oct. 12, Mrs. Levina, wife of Silas Bailey, 83; Oct. 23d, Mr. Silas Bailey, aged Oct. 24th, greatly lamented, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Joseph Davis, aged 56.

In Athol, Oct 7, Mr. Abel Bigelow, 53.

In North Brookfield, Aug. 14, of Necrosis, son of Gillman Rice, 10 yrs.

In Brattleboro', Vt., at the Insane Hospital, Theodore Woodward, extensively known as Prof of Surgery for many years in the Castleton Me Academy.

In Bethel, Me., Samuel B. Locke, Esq. 73. L. was the first white male child born in Ashby, and one of the first settlers in Bethel.

In Bristol, R. I., Sept. 23, Mrs. Phebe, relict of late James Smith, of Dighton, Ms., 92. She had ten children, sixty-six grand children, fifty great children, and two of the fourth generation in descent.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week en Oct. 24, 34; Males, 22, Females, 12; Stillborn, Causes: consumption, 5, inflammation of the stom 1, marasmus, 1, croup, 3, hooping cough. 4, tum lung fever, 2, dysentery, 2, sudden, 1, teething scarlet fever, 2, casualty, 1, cholera infantum, 1, plexy, 2, infantile, 1, typhous fever, 1, drowned diarrhoea, 1, delirium tremens, 1, inflammation of lungs, 1.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

Coals—There have been no important arrivals of English Coals this week, and cargo sales of Sydney have been extremely difficult, except at rates greatly below the cost of importation. The retail prices having advanced, the few cargoes afloat are now held for an improved market. There have been no cargo sales of Anthracite since the last report, and the rise in prices to meet the retail demand is fully sustained by dealers.

Coffee—The market continues to sustain our late quotations, with a fair demand. Sales consist of 150 bags Cuba, 10½c; 300 do Sumatra, 11 a 11¼; African, 10½ a 11½c; Porto Cabello, 11c; 500 do St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9½c, and a parcel rather common, 9c; a few hundred do Java, cargo, 12½, and government 13½c per lb.

Fish—There has been a brisk demand for all kinds of packing Fish, and prices have improved. We noticed at the close of our report that there were none afloat unsold. The quantities taken have been about 5000 qtls Bay, 2 20 a 2 25; 1000 do Labrador, 2 31 a 2 33; 4500 do Grand Bank, 2 44 a 2 50 do; 1200 do Scale, 1 22 a 1 25 per qtl. Very few Mackerel have come in this week, and the demand has also been limited. Sales have been at the range of $12¾ a 12¾ for No. 1, $10½ a 10¾ for No. 2. $6¼ for No. 3; a few No. 1, separate, $13 per bbl.

Hides—There is a good demand for Hides, but there is no stock in first hands, except Calcutta—sales of which have been made, for dry salted, 8 bales at 95c; 5 do do, $1 each; 5 bales green do, at 1 30 each; 2000 green Buffaloes, per the Caroline Augusta, sold previous to arrival, at 11c, cash. Contracts for the delivery of green slaughtered, we understand, have been made to a considerable extent, at 5½c per lb; 1000 were taken a day or two since, at that price, cash.

Hops—The crop is nearly all out of the hands of growers, and there are but few remaining in the hands of speculators. The brewers commenced their operations much earlier than usual, and purchased extensively. The quantity arrived this week at the office of inspection is very limited. The whole stock in the hands of growers and speculators, we understand, is estimated at about 500 bales. The sales of the week have been by growers, 30 a 32c, and to brewers 33c per lb.

Iron—The balance of a cargo Swedes was taken early in the week at $85 per ton, 6 mos. An importation since, is held at a higher price.

Leather—There has been some speculative demand for the article since our last report, and prices having risen in New York, and the bulk of our supplies being received from that market, a corresponding effect has been produced here. There is a good supply of eastern, and other tannages of common qualities, which now readily sell from 18 a 21c per lb.

Molasses—There have been no sales of any consequence this week, and prices remain, for most descriptions nominally the same as last reported. The transactions consist of 100 hhds Cuba tart, 21c; 2 a 300 do do sweet, 23 a 24c; 50 do Porto Rico, 31c; 100 do Trinidad, 26 a 27c per gall, 6 mos cr. The public sales consist of 100 bbls New Orleans, 22 a 25½c; 11 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 27c; Havana sweet, 23 a 23½c; Trinidad, 24 a 24½c; and Porto Rico, 30 a 30½c, 4 mos.

Provisions—The drift of cattle has been very large, and unusually early this season; barrellers commenced operations with a good deal of activity, but have lately been compelled to suspend in part, on account of the difficulty experienced in procuring barrels suitable for packing. The sales of the week have been, mess 12 a 12¼; No. 1, $10 a 10½ per bbl. Pork is more dull, the demand having fallen off very materially within a few days; and Lard is not wanted, except at much lower prices; small sales 11¼ a 12c per lb.

Salt—No change exists in the market since our last; a cargo St. Ubes, arrived this week, is being stored by first hands, for an improved market; sales Liverpool bag at 1 65 a 1 70 per bag.

Sugar—The market for box Sugars is firm, and the tendency of prices to advance. Sales of the week have been 12 a 1500 boxes, part to arrive, taken for Southern refiners, and 6 a 700 boxes, in lots to the trade; the former 7¾ a 8c, and the other 7½ a 8 c per lb; small sales white, 9¾ a 10½c. The import of Manilla per ship Surat, 2000 bags sold for refining, 7¼, 6 mos.

Tea—The market remains very firm. The late public sales here and in New York, have fully sustained the views of importers. The trade seem to evince more anxiety to operate, as prices advance, and have purchased freely at the improved rates established since our last report. The following sale by auction took place on Tuesday, being part of the import per ship Surat. 50 chests Hyson, 71 a 75c; 126 do Young Hyson, 65 a 68c; 265 half do, 66 a 70½c; 97 chests Hyson Skin, 56 a 57 per lb; 100 half do do Pouchong, 55 a 56½c; 200 chests Souchong, 53½ a 55c ;er lb, 6 mos.

Wool—We have no change to notice in this article. The demand is moderate, and sales are only made to an extent sufficient to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers.

### FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, October 31. Flour—There has been a steady demand for the article throughout the week, chiefly for the retail trade. Prices have been for Genesee, 5 18¾ a 5 25 for common, and 5 31 a 5 37 for fancy brands; and a few parcels of superior a shade higher; prime qualities of Ohio are scarce, and would meet a ready sale on landing; a parcel of 250 bbls common was sold at $5, and 100 bbls good, $5¼; Howard St., 5 31¼ a 5 37, cash; Georgetown, 5 50, 90 days cr; 700 bbls Fredericksburg, extra Eagle brand, sold today, on arrival, at $6 per bbl, cash, to a dealer.

Grain—The Grain market presents rather a dull aspect to-day; prime yellow flat Corn, which has been in good demand the most part of the week at 61 a 62c, would not now command over 60c, and white is of difficult sale at 54 a 55c, owing to increased supplies, and a great falling off in the retailing demand; a small parcel of yellow round, prime, sold at 64c; 31c per bushel was offered for a cargo of 5000 bushels Southern Oats, and refused; small sales are making at 32c.

NEW YORK, October 28 Flour—Genesee 5 a 5 12½, including common to fancy brands; Georgetown, dull at 5 37½ per bbl.

Grain—Ohio wheat from store, 1 01¼; very prime Genesee, $1 03, both cash; Northern Rye, 59 a 61c; Northern Oats, 39 a 40c; North River Barley, 63 a 65c; Southern White Corn for distilling, 58c weight, cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24. Flour—The export demand continues very moderate, but prices steady at $5 a 5¼ for Pennsylvania; Rye Flour, 3 25 per barrel.

Grain—Sales of Pennsylvania Wheat, from store, 1 03; afloat, $1 per bushel. Southern Wheat, 80 a 82c; White Corn, 48c; Yellow, 53 a 54c; Oats, 26c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24. Flour—Holders of Howard St. are offering good brands at $5, without finding buyers, except one lot of 500 bbls. The sales have been at 4 93¾; some purchasers will not pay over 4 87½. The car and wagon price is unsettled, but is generally at 4 87½. The transactions in City Mills extend to 15 a 2000 bbls at 4 87½, fall, to $5, on a credit of 4 mos without interest.

Grain—Fair to good Maryland and Virginia red Wheat have sold at 95 a 98c to some extent for shipping; prime would command $1. Sales of prime Susquehanna at $1 02 a 1 03 per bushel. We quote Maryland Rye 55 a 60c, and Susquehanna 62c. Corn has declined a shade, particularly white, which is down to 50c. Maryland and Susquehanna yellow we quote 54 a 55½c. Oats sell at 28c for good.

### FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

**Vegetables.**

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, per bushel | 37½ | a | 50 |
| Turnips, half peck | 6 | a | 8 |
| Carrots, per bush | .. | a | 50 |
| Beets, per bush | 50 | a | 60 |
| Onions, yellow, per bunch | 2½ | a | 3 |
| " per bushel | 50 | a | 62½ |
| Marrow Squashes, per lb | 1 | a | 1½ |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12 | a | 25 |
| Brocoli, each | 12½ | a | 25 |
| Parsley, hf. peck | .. | a | 25 |
| Tomatoes, per half peck | 20 | a | 25 |
| Celery, per root | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Cabbages, new, each | 4 | a | 6 |

**Fruit.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, per bush | 50 | a | 75 |
| Apples, extra, per bush | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Pears, per bushel | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| St. Michael Pears, com. pr doz. | 50 | a | 75 |
| " " extra, " | 1 00 | a | 1 50 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per bush | 1 00 | a | .. |
| Barberries, per bush | 75 | a | 1 00 |
| Cranberries, per bushel | 1 50 | a | 1 75 |
| Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb | 50 | a | 62½ |
| " Sweet Water, per lb | 25 | a | 37 |
| Lemons, per dozen | 17 | a | 20 |
| Oranges, do do | 25 | a | 50 |
| Dried Apples, do do | 7 | a | 8 |
| Walnuts, per bushel | .. | a | 2 00 |
| Chestnuts, per bush | 2 75 | a | 3 00 |
| Beans, dried white, pr bush | 2 00 | a | 2 25 |

### PLASTER PARIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash | 2 25 | a | 2 37 |

### PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, lump, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| " firkin | 18 | a | 20 |
| Cheese, new milk, per lb | 9 | a | 10 |
| " four meal | 3 | a | 4 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 14 | a | 15 |
| Beef, per lb | 5 | a | 11 |
| Do Corned | 6 | a | 8 |
| Do Smoked | .. | a | 12½ |
| Beef Tallow, per lb | 10 | a | 10½ |
| Pork, whole hogs | 6 | a | 7 |
| Pigs, roasting, per lb | 10 | a | 11 |
| Pork, Fresh | 8 | a | 10 |
| " Salted | 8 | a | 10 |
| Hams, Boston, per lb | 13½ | a | 14 |
| Do. Western, do do | 13 | a | 14 |
| Lard, best, per lb | 10½ | a | 11½ |
| Do Western, per keg | 12 | a | .. |
| Tripe, per lb | .. | a | 10 |
| Pigs Feet, per lb | .. | a | 8 |
| Veal | 6 | a | 10 |
| Whole Calves | 5 | a | 7 |
| Chickens, per lb | 10 | a | 12½ |
| Turkeys, pr lb | 10 | a | 12½ |
| Pigeons, per dozen | 1 00 | a | 1 25 |
| Mutton, per lb | 4 | a | 16 |
| Lamb, per lb | 4 | a | 8 |

### COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle, per chaldron | 8 50 | a | 8 75 |
| Cannel, do do | .. | a | 10 50 |
| Orrel, do do | 8 00 | a | 8 50 |
| Pictou, do do | 6 75 | a | 7 00 |
| Sidney, do do | 6 75 | a | 7 00 |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lackawana, per 2000 lbs | .. | a | 7 00 |
| Peach Orchard, do do | .. | a | 7 50 |
| Peach Mountain, do do | .. | a | 7 50 |
| Coke, per chaldron | .. | a | 6 50 |
| Charcoal, per basket | .. | a | 32 |
| Eastern Wood, per cord | .. | a | 6 00 |
| Ordinary do do, do do | — — | a | 4 50 |
| Country do, do do | 7 00 | a | 7 00 |

### SEED MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard Seed, brown, per bag | 10 00 | a | .. |
| " " white, " " | 10 00 | a | .. |
| Hemp Seed, per bushel | .. | a | 2 00 |
| Canary Seed, do do | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Flax Seed, per bush | 1 25 | a | 1 35 |
| " " American, do do | .. | a | .. |
| Clover, Northern, per hundred | 12 | a | 13 |
| " Southern, do do | .. | a | .. |
| " Foreign, do do | .. | a | 12 |
| " White Dutch, per lb | 28 | a | 30 |
| " Lucerne, or French | 33 | a | .. |
| Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush | 4 00 | a | 4 50 |
| Red Top, bushel | .. | a | 1 50 |
| " " Southern, do | 70 | a | 75 |
| Orchard Grass, do | 2 50 | a | .. |
| Millett, do | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Buckwheat, do | .. | a | 2 00 |

### HIDE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb. | 15 | a | 15½ |
| Pernambuco, dry salted | 12 | a | 12½ |
| Rio Grande | 15 | a | 15½ |
| St. Salvador | .. | a | .. |
| Maranham | 12 | a | 12½ |
| California | .. | a | .. |
| West-Indian | 12 | a | 13½ |
| African | 14 | a | 16 |
| Green, slaughtered | 5 | a | 5½ |
| Calcutta, cow, green salted | 75 | a | 1 30 |
| Do. do do light | .. | a | .. |
| Do. dry | 75 | a | 90 |

### LEATHER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philad., best tannage, per lb. | 26 | a | 30 |
| do country do | 23 | a | 28 |
| Baltimore city tannage | 22 | a | 27 |
| do dry hide | 20 | a | 23 |
| New York red, light | 19 | a | 20 |
| do do, middling | 18 | a | 19 |
| do do, overweight | 17 | a | 19 |
| Boston do, slaughter | 21 | a | 22 |
| do dry hide | 18 | a | 20 |
| Slaughter Upper, in the rough | .. | a | 24 |

### WOOL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American, common to ¼ blood | 33 | a | 35 |
| " " " ½ " | 36 | a | 38 |
| " " " ¾ " | 40 | a | 45 |
| Pulled Wool, superfine | 42 | a | 45 |
| No. 1, Lambs' | 35 | a | 40 |
| No. 2, " | 25 | a | 28 |
| No. 3, " | 18 | a | 20 |

### LIME MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomaston, per cask | 75 | a | 80 |
| Camden | 65 | a | 70 |
| L'Etang, St. George Co's | .. | a | .. |
| white lump | 1 12 | a | 1 25 |
| do do 2d quality | .. | a | 1 00 |
| do do common | 75 | a | 80 |

### HAY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Screwed, per ton | 10 00 | a | 11 00 |
| " Hard Pressed, do. do. | .. | a | .. |
| Good Country, per hundred | 75 | a | 85 |
| Straw | 40 | a | 45 |

### HOP MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb | .. | a | 30 |
| 2d do do do | .. | a | 28 |

### HONEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, per gall | 48 | a | 50 |
| Northern | .. | a | .. |

### CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Oct. 26. At market, 3300 Beef Cattle, 774 Stores, 8500 Sheep, and 875 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, 5 50 a 5 75; second quality, $5 a 5 25; third quality, 3 75 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, $5; No. 1, $4.

Stores—Yearlings, $5 a 9; two year old, $12 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Lots sold for 1 25, 1 33, 1 42, 1 62, 1 75, 1 92, $2, and 2 50

Swine—Sales quick, at a small advance. Lots to peddle at 3¼ a 3½c for Sows, and 4¼ a 4½c for Barrows. At retail, 4 a 5½c.

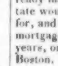
NEW YORK, Oct 26. At market, 1225 head of Beef Cattle including 100 left over last week, 250 from the South, and the balance from this State—and 4150 Sheep and Lambs.

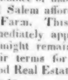
There was a good demand for Beef at last week's prices, and 1125 head were taken at 5 50 a 7 75, averaging 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand, and 3800 sold—Sheep at 1 50, $3 and 4; Lambs at $1, 2, and 3 50 each.

### DESIRABLE FARM.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.





THAT valuable Farm situated in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about seventy acres of excellent land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and Out Buildings. The fruit trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of apples. There is a Muscle Bed and Sea Weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of manure for the whole Farm, and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the Farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage: or it would be leased on fair terms for five years, or would be exchanged for good Real Estate in Boston. For further particulars apply to

JAMES ANDREWS & SON,
oct9—is2sp No. 59, Commercial Whf.

*Middlesex ss.* To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of DANIEL SANGER, late of Framingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, inestate. Greeting.

WHEREAS MOSES EDGELL, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county the first account of his Administration upon the Estate of said deceased.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

Witness S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate at Framingham, this twenty seventh day of October, A. D. 1840. ISAAC FISK, Register.

Oct. 31—3w

### PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; forsale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.

may9

### PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received.

D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

### STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

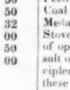
Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

### PURE SPERM OIL
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense.

oct. 24 1y

### TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

### TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

### PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

### QUINCY HALL
CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.
*(Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.)*

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woolen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

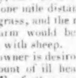
☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P. S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tf—oct 17

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE.
OF 36 YEARS STANDING
OFFICE 35 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON
Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE
CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS
MERINO & M D LAINE DRESSES COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES
Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.

oct10 eptf

### FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

### C. W. BRABROOK,
FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
*No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,
oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

## WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A super frock coat | $14,00 | Heavy double milled cassimere pants | 3,50 |
| " dress " | 12,00 | Drilling overhauls | 62 |
| Short business or riding coat | 9,00 | Stout Green Jackets | 1,75 |
| Super Cassimere pants | 4,50 | Stout blue drilling frocks | 75 |
| Black Satin Vests—good article | 2.00 | 50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each, | 25 |
| Valencia, do. | 1,50 | | |
| Double breasted cloth vests—fine | 2,50 | Stout heavy drawers | 1,00 |
| Straight or turn over collar do. | 2,00 | A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for | 1,00 |
| A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands | 1,12 | | |
| 50 dozen superfine linen collars—each | 12 | or 50 cents each | |
| 25 dozen linen bosoms | 37 | A lot of Umbrellas, good article | 87 |
| Stout working vests | 1,00 | Knit draws, good stout article | 1,00 |
| Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from | 12 to 50 | A lot of heavy Gloves | |
| A lot of stocks—plaited for | 37 | Super black Cassimere pants | 4,00 |
| For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere | 2,75 | Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to | 1,00 |
| Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?) | 50 | A stout article of pants for a laboring man | 1,00 |
| A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth | 2,87 | | |

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

## 100 PACKAGES
## AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.
## E. F. NEWHALL,
## No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Cambletts—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

## FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
## IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE.
MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White
LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.
RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.
BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,
and other comfortable Traveling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice artice at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

### THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Orange Carrot, | Barley and Oats, |
| Altringham, do., | Spring Rye, |
| Genuine Sugar Beet, | Brown Corn, (true,) |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | Dutton and Parker Corn, |
| Turnips, (10 kinds,) | Rohan Potatoes, |
| Drumhead Cabbage, Sup. | Millett, |
| Green Globe Savoy, do. do. | Buckwheat, &c. |

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivators, (2 sizes,) | Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles, |
| Ploughs, 7 sizes,) | |
| Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,) | Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives, |
| Vegetable Cutter, (new article,) | Garden Trowels and Syringes, |
| Hay and Straw Cutter, | |
| Shovels, Spades, & Forks, | Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. |

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
*7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

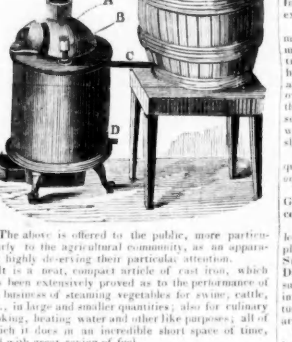
FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star*.

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. eptdec1—sept5

### VEGETABLE STEAMER.




The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, *which is introduced through the opening marked A.*, or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

### BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

### FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.

june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

### MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

### GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by
CALEB G. LORING & CO.,
Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

### THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR" containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

## JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.

mh 21.

### BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

### PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode to producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medals and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the *perfect manner* in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

### HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
*7 Merchant's Row, Boston.*

Sept19—4t

### NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

# POETRY.

## THE OLD APPLE TREE.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

Here's the old apple tree, where in boyhood I sported,
Where my heart was as light as the blossoms it bore,
Where my old maiden aunt by the parson was courted,
In her prim cap and gown, like a damsel of yore.

On that rude oaken bench 'neath the bending boughs seated,
While the wild bee was humming its songs in the tree,
We youngsters oftimes in the summer were treated
To share with the elders their gossip and tea.

Look! here are the names of how many now sleeping,
Of parents and kindred, long gone to the tomb;
Yet the old apple tree, like a true friend, is heaping
The shrine of their relics with beauty and bloom.

In this season of light that man's spirit rejoices,
While the old apple tree looks as gay as a bride;
I could dream that I heard every one of their voices,
That so often have sat on this bench at my side.

Every rudely carved name has some story to tell me:—
That true lover's knot, I remember it well;—
'Twas carved on that day when my first grief befel me,
The day of my parting from young Isabel.

Yes, here we two parted, and parted for ever;
I have wandered since then like a pilgrim afar,
And have loved too again with some fervor, but never
Shone love on my heart like its first morning star.

And I'm come back to die in the home of my fathers,
And I sit 'neath the blossoms that mock my decay,
And thus my fond memory the sad harvest gathers
Of friendships and loves that have long passed away.

Yes! the old apple tree where in boyhood I sported,
And the rude oaken bench, they are still in their place;
But the dear household faces whose welcome I counted,
They have vanished, and left me the last of my race.

## BRADSHAW THE PRISONER.

We find in the 'Lady's Book,' for October, an interesting sketch by that talented lady Mrs Embury, called 'The Prisoner.' It is an illustration of the untameable spirit of pride which sometimes exists in the breasts of the convicts in our penitentiaries, and was related to the writer by one of a party who recently visited the New York State Prison at Auburn. We give the narrative only—omitting the introductory remarks, which would occupy too much of our limited space.

'My duties as physician to the New York State Prison, brought me into daily contact with many of its inmates for several years and I could narrate innumerable instances of the pride and even nobleness of sentiment which may often be found even in the midst of crime. The fanciful philosopher of olden times, who suggested the fantastic idea that the body of man was inhabited by two natures, one evil, and the other good, and that the crimes and virtues of every one were in proportion to the advantage gained by the two principles which were struggling within him, might there have found most plausible reasons for his theory. I remember one example of perseverance and indomitable resolution, which if exercised in the cause of virtue would have made their possessor a hero.

'Early in the spring of 18—, a young man named Bradshaw, was sentenced to prison for horse-stealing. I happened to be in the keeper's room when he was brought in to be registered, and I was immediately struck with his appearance.—He was just twenty-two years of age, with a ruddy complexion, embrowned by toil, a clear blue eye, and robust figure; presenting in short, one of the finest specimens of the American farmer that had ever met my notice. I was particularly attracted by the evidences of vigorous health which were apparent in his whole person, and could almost have envied him as I contrasted my feebler frame with his muscular form. Feeling some curiosity respecting one who was no hardened sinner, I endeavored to enter into conversation with him but was immediately repulsed by his sullen manner. Contrary to the practice of condemned felons, who are generally quite ready to enter into the details of the *conspiracy* which doomed them to become *innocent* inmates of a prison. Bradshaw refused to give any account of himself, and stood perfectly silent, except when obliged to reply to the necessary questions of the keeper. His conduct might have been the effect of a consciousness of guilt, or of a sense of an injured innocence, but which it really was, would have puzzled the acuteness of a German philosopher to discover.

'He had been but a short time in prison when for some act of insubordination he was sentenced to wear a block and a chain on his leg—a punishment usually inflicted for first offences, and which also involved the necessity of dining in Hall Eight, as it was called on bread and water. He wore his badges of disgrace one day, but on the following morning as he was passing through the the yard on his way to dinner, he took up an axe and split the block in two pieces. This conduct was of course, reported to the chief authorities of the prison, and his block was exchanged for a fifty-six pound weight It was impossible for him to remove this clog to his steps, he was compelled to drag his weight of punishment until his sullen and vindictive temper was aroused almost to frenzy. He determined on some signal act of revenge which would satisfy his angry feelings, and as he was employed in the weaver's shop, he soon found means to effect his object. Watching his opportunity, he secreted himself behind the door while his companions, together with the keeper, passed out to the hall appropriated to their meals. No sooner did he find himself alone than seizing a knife, he cut through every loom in the shop. Now, if you recollect that the loom is the frame upon which the finished web is rolled, and that, by cutting it through, every piece is divided into bits of about a yard in length, you will understand the extent of the damage effected by Bradshaw. Several hundred yards of cloth were utterly destroyed, and far from attempting to conceal his agency in the mischief, he boldly avowed his determination to continue such a course of conduct as long as he was detained in prison. He was immediately sent to the cells, where confined in a small, dimly lighted apartment, without employment, and with no other food than bread and water he continued for *five months*. During all this time his manner was still the same. He never attempted to exchange a word with those who brought his supply of daily sustenance; his bible was thrown unheeded on the floor, and he seemed totally regardless of his lonely and wearisome condition.

'If there be a punishment which exceeds the power of human endurance, I think it is *solitary confinement*. Shut up in some dark cell, cut off from all intercourse with his fellow beings, forbidden the exercise of industry—that only sure source of contentment—the physical privations of the criminal are the least of his sufferings. The constrained idleness to which he is condemned, leaves free scope to the workings of the uncontrollable mind. He quaffs the cup of wormwood and gall which memory presents to his polluted lips, until the fountain of tenderness which springs up within his heart while he yet lay on his mother's bosom, becomes like the waters of Marah, diffusing unmingled bitterness. He writhes beneath the scorpion stings of remorse, until, like the penitents of darker ages, he becomes callous to the scourge. The narrow limits of his cell are peopled with images of horror.—His waking hours are as dream-like as those of deep midnight, for the incubus of a guilty conscience sits heavy on his breast and he is either maddened by its horrors or familiarised to its reproaches. Yes!—Solitary imprisonment is indeed a fearful doom. Either reason sinks beneath its tortures, or else the demons which lie in wait for the tempted, gather around the wretched victim and make him their own forever. He either becomes mad, or doubly hardened in his sin. Rarely do men, when undergoing this punishment, resort to the bible, which is the sole companion of their solitude, or if they do seek its pages, they are ingenious in discovering threats rather than promises—denunciations of vengeance instead of proffers of pardon—the face of an angry God, and not the benign countenance of a forgiving Father. I remember one man after he was released from the cells, transcribed from memory the whole of the 100th Psalm, which embodies so many fearful curses, and when he left the prison he sent it to the keeper, as the last evidence of his malice. But to return to our story.

'After Bradshaw's punishment had continued for so many months, without affording any hope of his amendment, it was finally decided that he should be sent to Algerine Hall, and made to work. This Hall, to which so baneful a name had probably been given, because it was appropriated to men who seemed as far out of the pale of humanity as the cruel corsairs of Africa, was divided into a number of small rooms, each well lighted, but destitute of any furniture except a straw pallet and a work bench. In these apartments were confined those desperate characters who could not, with prudence, be allowed to associate with more politic or penitent offenders. To this Hall, then, Bradshaw was transferred, and being provided with proper implements was employed in closing the seams of coarse shoes It might have been supposed that the hope of once more enjoying the light and a roof of heaven, and the prospect of cheating the weary hours by active employment, would have elicited from him some involuntary expression of satisfaction But no!—he still wore his sullen look, still displayed his haughty demeanor. His hair and beard had grown to an enormous length, but when shaved and dressed anew in his prison garb, his countenance was the same as when I first beheld him. The ruddy hue of his cheek had not paled beneath the scanty regimen, nor had the fire of his eye been quenched in the darkness of his cell. He was still one of nature's nobility, and, but for his moody brow, might have afforded a study for a painter.

'During some weeks, Bradshaw remained quiet in his new quarters, punctually performing all his allotted tasks, but still retaining his inductive frowning. He had excited much interest among all those connected with the prison, and numberless attempts had been made to soften his obduracy. I had talked with him several times and endeavored to reason with him respecting the folly of thus setting at defiance the power of one of the most effective systems of police that was ever adopted for the government of criminals. I tried to convince him of the futility of his belief that he could weary out the patience of his jailers. I appealed to his kindly feelings, and sought to make him sensible of the propriety of submitting with patience to a merited punishment, which was at most but temporary. The clergyman too, was wont to address their consciences every Sabbath, and who had more than once been called to give ghostly comfort to the soul of a dying convict, strove earnestly and affectionately to awaken a proper spirit in the misguided young man. It seemed as if the pride of 'Lucifer, son of the morning,' was embodied in his form, and nothing could influence him either to penitence or submission.

'During his confinement in Algerine Hall the inspectors of the prison paid one of their stated visits, and, as their duty required, not only examined all the apartments, but inquired into the condition of each inmate. Conducted by the deputy-keeper, a warm-hearted, generous tempered Irishman, whose good humor and kindness to the prisoners, made him a universal favorite, they entered the room appropriated to Bradshaw. The occupants of Algerine Hall were always manacled and hand-cuffed, but the weight of the irons having worn the flesh off Bradshaw's wrists, it had been found necessary to remove them, and his arms were consequently free. Seizing, and concealing behind him, the heavy clamp which he used in his present employment, he placed himself upright against the wall, apparently awaiting the usual exclamation. As the keeper approached and stooped to strike his manacles with a key—a common method of testing whether the file had secretly been at work upon them—a slight movement on the part of Bradshaw excited the suspicion of one of the gentlemen, who stepped forward, grasped his arm, and took possession of his dangerous weapon.

'What do you mean to do with that instrument,' asked an inspector.

'I mean to kill that rascal,' growled Bradshaw, pointing, as he spoke, to the deputy-keeper.

'Such an evidence of his determination to seek revenge was not to be overlooked. His work was again taken from him, he was left once more in solitude, and condemned to his bread and water diet. But it was deemed necessary to punish him with a degree of severity beyond anything he had yet experienced, and it was agreed to deprive him of his allowance of water, until he should give some proof of submission. I was not informed of this mode of treatment until he had been nearly three days without drink. It was the latter part of September, and the weather was unusually close and sultry, so you may imagine the severity of the privation. I immediately remonstrated against such ill-devised discipline, and declared my belief that it would cause the destruction of his health, if such measures were persisted in. It was therefore agreed that water should be given him, but he had been so long deprived of it, that it was necessary to administer it with the utmost caution, lest, like the traveller in the burning desert, he should madly drink and die Accompanied by a keeper, bearing a phial of water, I therefore entered his cell, to see that no more than the proper quantity was given him. Never shall I forget his appearance. His lips were parched with fever; his tongue was dry and blackened within his burning mouth; he panted like a bird, and it was with difficulty he could utter an articulate sound.'

'I expected to see him spring at the water with almost irresistible eagerness, and we were prepared to oppose force to the violence which we anticipated, but with his usual sullenness, he only glared at us, as we approached, though his eyes sparkled at the sight of the pure element for which he had pined. A small tin cup, holding perhaps half a pint, was given to him, which he swallowed with almost convulsive eagerness, and then handing back the cup, asked in a gruff voice, 'won't you give me some more?' I explained to him the necessity of abstinence, and while I remained with him, bathing his wrists and temples, and sparingly administering drink, I endeavored to soften *his stony nature, by solemnly assuring him that* his obstinacy would cause his death. Observing that he regarded me with some curiosity, as if he did not exactly comprehend how his insubordination could tend to destroy life, I tried to make him understand the probable effect which want of exercise, and such entire prohibition of animal food, must have upon his robust frame.

'You will become scrofulous, Bradshaw,' said I; 'your constitution has been of iron strength, or it would have failed you long since; *you are digging your grave with your own fingers;* and though your progress seems slow, your task will be finished before you are aware of it.'

The next time I heard of Bradshaw, which was not until some weeks after my interview with him, he had taken his workbench, and with it broke out every window pane in the room. On this occasion he narrowly escaped death, for one of the sentries observing him engaged in the work of destruction, levelled his musket, and fired directly in the window, the ball passing within an inch of Bradshaw's head. For this offence he was allowed to remain exposed to the weather, which had free ingress through the casement and during *eight weeks*, from November to January, he suffered from the severity of the cold, which, in a northeast room was so intense as to chill one to the very heart. At length the window was closed against the weather, but the heavy planks with which his casement and the little wicket of his door was battened up, left him in total darkness. He was now rendered quite harmless, and in the gloom and loneliness of his cell, nothing of life seemed left him, save only the breath he drew from the noisome atmosphere which surrounded him.

"One morning I was in the prison hospital, busily engaged with my professional duties, when my attention was withdrawn for a moment, by the entrance of a new patient, who, supported between two men, feebly moved into the apartment. As he was laid on a bed, I approached him, and, to my astonishment, recognized in the miserable figure before me, the features of Bradshaw. When I had last beheld him, his skin was pure and healthful as an infants, but now he was covered with a loathsome eruption: his limbs were frightfully swollen, and his whole appearance was that of some wretched Lazarus.

"Oh Doctor! can't you save me? was his first question, uttered in a voice so feeble that its accents could scarcely reach my ear.

'Alas, no! Bradshaw,' was my reply; human aid cannot avail you now; you have cast away the precious boon of life, and it is not now to be regained'

'I examined him with great care however, faintly hoping to discover some favorable symptom, but my first impressions were correct: his iron frame had long resisted the attacks of disease, but at last it had been overcome, and his prostration was as sudden as it was complete.

'Is there no hope?' he asked as I paused in my task.

'None! none, my poor fellow! your days—your very hours are numbered? let the little time which is left you be employed in making your peace with that God whose laws you have broken, no less by despising the existence which he gave, than by the crime which first led to all this misery.'

Tears of bitter anguish rolled down the disfigured face of the once hardened felon, and his whole frame shook with convulsed emotions. He had persevered in his obstinate resistance to the authorities of the prison during *thirteen months* of uninterrupted punishment. Neither menaces nor entreaties, lenity nor harshness, had been able to subdue his sullen and vindictive pride, and he was now brought out of his cell to fill a convict's grave.

'His doom was not long delayed. Humbled, and the eleventh hour, penitent he survived his entrance into the hospital but three days—death had conquered the unconquerable.

"Mountain Scenery. There is something in the wilderness and sublimity of mountain scenery, that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of man are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outlines of faded greatness: no remnant of a sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot, those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of poets; these waters never bore the proudships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruit of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized.—In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fail or disturb the fast bound form of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent and the wavering waterfall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash on their headlong course regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creations and the creature of mortality. Here may we pause and say that time has lost his power. Here we may view the faint efforts of Time overthrown in an instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder storm, the blowing tempest, the engulphing flood, the overspreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left naught in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollection, that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment, he dwells with his heart and soul, upon the thoughts of an eternity!—Yes, it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved. [Edward Everett.

A quick way to get rich.—A Miss Ingram of Pontiac, some time since was perusing a Texas paper, and observed among the persons that bore a prominent part in the affairs of that government, a man bearing her own name, and jocosely remarked to her companions, that she had made an important discovery—that she had found a namesake in Texas, and intended to write to him and claim relationship. This resolution, more from curiosity and a desire of novelty than from any conviction that her hopes would be realized, was carried into effect. She wrote him a respectful letter, giving him a history of her family and parentage, and suggesting that as the name was not as common as most of the names of our country, the probability was strong that a relationship existed between them. She received in reply, a friendly and affectionate letter acknowledging her as a cousin, and expressing an earnest desire that the correspondence might be continued. This was readily acceded to, and it was carried on agreeably and satisfactory to both parties, until very recently, when she received intelligence of his death, and information that in his will he had bequeathed her the handsome sum of *twenty thousand dollars* in gold and silver, leaving his personal property and immense landed estates to his relatives in that country. A few days previous to the reception of this joyful communication, she had connected her fortunes, with those of a methodist Clergyman, and should their deeds of charity comport with their means, the widow's heart will be filled with joy, and many an orphan live to implore blessings upon the heads of their benefactors, for their deeds of benevolence and generosity. [Michigan Northern Advocate.

Dreadful instance of Revenge.—King John had demanded the eldest son of William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, in Sussex, as a page to wait on Queen Isabella, meaning him in reality as hostage to his father's allegiance When the King's message was delivered at Bramber by a courtier, who bore the ominous name of Maulue, the imprudent Lady de Braose declared in his hearing, that she would not surrender her children to a king who had murdered his own nephew. The words of the unfortunate mother were duly reported by the malicious messenger—The Lady de Braose repented of her rashness when it was too late, and strove in vain to propitiate Queen Isabella by rich gifts. Among other offerings she sent the Queen a present of a herd of four hundred cows and one beautiful bull. This peerless herd was white as milk, all but the ears which were red. The strange present to Isabel did not avert the deadly wrath of King John; for he seized the unfortunate family at Meath, in Ireland, whither they had fled for safety. The Lord of Bramber, his wife and children, were conveyed to the old castle of Winsor, and enclosed in a strong room, where they were deliberately starved to death, father, mother, and five innocent little ones, who suffered in our England the fate of Count Ugolino and his family; an atrocity compared with which the dark stain of Arthur's murder fades to the hue of a venial crime. [Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England.

*Opportunity*, which makes thieves, makes lovers also, and is the greatest of all match-makers.

Importation of Shoes. The amount of Shoes, Slippers, Boots and Booties, imported the last few years, is as follows, (the importations being chiefly from France, where the average price of labor will not vary but a little from a sixpence per day)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 | $38,648 |
| 1835 | 59,448 |
| 1836 | 65,703 |
| 1837 | 80,971 |
| 1838 | 85,000 |
| 1839 | 103,901 |
| | $433,671 |

Making in those six years the amount of $433,671 paid by the citizens of the United States, principally to France, for the article of Boots and Shoes alone. On the 31st of December next, the duties will be reduced 10 per cent; and, the current year, the importation of shoes will be vastly greater than any preceding year; indeed, it is said by those conversant with the whole subject, that at the present rate of duties, the importers can undersell our own manufacturers, at the present prices they have to pay for stock and labor. One ship has arrived at New Orleans the present season with $60,000 worth of shoes

In connection with the above, it may be well to give a copy of an invoice of shoes we have now in our possession. It was made out in Paris, and we copy verbatim from the original invoice as passed through the Custom House. In carrying out the price per pair, allowance is made for the 6 per cent discount given on the bill. The Lynn prices for the same article are annexed.

*Paris Prices.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 prs | black morocco slippers, | | 46 francs | per doz. |
| 250 | " | " lace | 45 | " |
| 250 | " | kid " | 45 | " |
| 250 | " | " " | 45 | " |

| *Paris prices.* | *Lynn prices.* |
|---|---|
| 62 cents per pair, | $1,00 |
| 66 " " | 1,00 |
| 68 " " | 1,00 |
| 70 " " | 1,00 |

It should be borne in mind that the shoes designated by the above invoice were a very superior article, purchased for the retail trade of Boston and New York. Shoes made here at prices varying from 75 to 90 cents, can be bought of the same quality in Paris from 42 to 60 cents—the ratio of the above. In 1842–3, the duty comes down to 20 per cent on the cost. Then take the above invoice for an example, the average price in France would be 66 cents per pair. At an ad valorem tariff of 20 per cent, the duty would be 13 cents, making the cost 79 cents. The freight and insurance from Havre to Boston is less than from Boston to New Orleans; so that the Lynn manufacturer would find a difference of *twenty-six* cents against him in the market of the latter city. [Lynn Freeman.

Absalom's Pillar.—The last number of the missionary Herald contains some interesting extracts from the journal of the Rev. Mr. Riggs, a missonary of Smyrna, during a journey in Syria, for the benefit of his health, in the course of which he visited Beyroot, Jerusalem, and other celebrated places. On the third day after his arrival at Jerusalem, in company with some friends, he rode around the city, and visited spots of peculiar interest in the environs. He says that continuing his way along the bed of the Kedron, he came to some ancient tombs or monuments situated on its left bank, the most interesting of which, as it was doubtless the most ancient, was the pillar of Absalom, the construction of which is mentioned 2 Samuel, xviii. 18. No doubt is entertained that this is the monument there described. Its architecture is different from any thing which he had before seen. The bottom is cut from the solid rock. This part is perhaps fifteen feet in height and is surrounded by an antique cornice. The second story as it may be called, is somewhat less in height, built of heavy blocks of hard limestone, and surmounted by another cornice. Above this is another story, consisting of a single block of limestone, in the shape of an incurvated cone, the upper part of which is quite slender. The whole is altogether unique, and even without the aid of tradition gives one impression of a very remote antiquity. This is just opposite Mount Moriah, on whose level summit the temple anciently stood.

Quick Work. A late English paper relates a remarkable instance of despatch at one of the great dock yards in England. An order for preparing the Howe, a three decker of 120 guns, arrived at Sheerness. The huge ship was accordingly taken into the basin at half-past twelve o'clock, thence into one of the dry docks, with all her masts, guns, stores, and everything on board. The water was pumped out by the steam engines, she was blocked up, her bottom examined, and her copper repaired where necessary, and she was ready to go to sea the same evening. The following day (Friday) she was taken out of dock. Thus the whole process of docking, un-docking, cleansing, and examining the bottom, and repairing the copper of a first rate ship of 120 guns, with all standing, was completed in the short space of 24 hours, and, had it been necessary, it is said it might have been even in less time.

Chalk. Professor Ehrenberg has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopical animalculæ; consequently a pound weight of chalk contains above 10,000,000 of these animalculæ. From his researches it appears probable that all the strata of chalk in Europe are the product of microscopical animalcules most of them invisible to the naked eye.

Fatal Duel.—A young man, named Spohn, formerly connected with the Argus Office, New Orleans, was killed in a duel, near that city, a few days since. His adversary was a Frenchman. They fought with rifles, at sixty paces, and at the first fire the ball entered Spohn's breast.

Prussic Acid. A short time ago a gentleman residing at Herefordshire, wishing to destroy a useless dog, administered to it about twenty drops of Prussic acid.—The animal almost immediately became paralysed, but appearing likely to linger for a short time, the owner intending to put it out of its misery, threw it into a pond; the dog, however, having felt the effects of the water, immediately swam out, shook itself, and appeared as if nothing whatever had occurred. It may not be generally known that throwing cold water over the head of an animal, completely neutralized the deadly poison. [English paper.

Washington. One of the most striking things ever said of him is, 'that he changed mankind's ideas of political greatness.' To commanding talent, and success, the common elements of greatness, he added a disregard of self, a spotlessness of motive, a submission to every public and private duty, which threw far into the shade the whole crowd of vulgar great. The consequence is, that his fame is as durable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves.

Wrestling Match—Bruin Worsted. Two boys, brothers, digging potatoes in a field near London, U. C., were attacked a few days since by a she bear, and the eldest thrown with much violence upon the ground. After this part of the performance was over, the other brother seized his spade, and dealt such a severe blow upon the head of Madam Bruin as to cause her to cry peccava, and cut for the woods. Of course the oldest boy attributes his preservation to the courage and intrepidity of his little companion.

The Greenfield Democrat says:—Mr. Ephraim Williams, a skilful farmer in Buckland, in this county, has raised this season from one potato only, of the variety called Merinos or Long Johns, cut in pieces and planted in hills, the almost incredible quantity of 140 pounds Four of the largest weighed 9½ pounds.

The dwelling house, steam mill, and out-house of Jesse L. Pool, in Elizabeth City, N. C., were destroyed by fire a few days since; loss about $15,000.

A man named James Mellus, a native of Boston, is under arrest in New Orleans, for stabbing Henry F. Pilster so badly that his life is despaired of.

A clergyman in the north, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms, 'I said in my haste, all men are liars.' 'Ah,' premised his reverence by way of introduction, 'ye said it in your haste, David, did ye?—had ye been here ye might hae said it at your leisure, man.'

An odd fellow who was saddled with an ill-natured rib, being visited by his pastor the latter assured him that he could not be a good Christian unless he took up his *daily cross;* whereat he caught up his wife and began lugging her about the room.

A yankee thus describes a steamboat—'It's got a saw mill on one side, a grist mill on 'tother, and a blacksmith's shop in the middle; and down cellar there's a confounded great pot boiling all the time.'

A merchant of New York offers a premium of ten dollars for the first bag of coffee raised in Liberia, and proved to have been grown there by the Colonists.

"Hallo, stranger! What time is it?—How high's the creek? What's the price of butter?" "Past eleven, almost twelve—waist deep—eleven pence."

An Irish paper, in addressing its correspondents, says—"'The Last Day' has merit as a poem, but is totally inadmissible from its *great length*.

Lady Blessington says that the two chief requisites in a courtier, are a flexible conscience and an inflexible politeness.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Atlas, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Market, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South; State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relative to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received at the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

*Charters annulled by the Legislature.*

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, } Boston.
Franklin Bank, } Boston.
Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich